

Hanson  
9/12/17

**FOLLOW THE LAW**

**HUMAN CONTROL?**

NO

YES

YES

NO

YES

**Air Quality**

objective:  
meet federal and state clean air standards  
  
1. protect health of youngest and oldest citizens  
2. protect health of citizens with pulmonary illness

**Wildfire**

1. creates smoke
2. more pollution than PB
3. safety issues for firefighters and public
3. enormous costs
- suppression costs
- State General Fund costs
- landowner resource costs
- environmental costs
- recreation industry
- loss opportunity cost
4. random, unplanned event
5. high risk
6. greater intensity and duration than prescribed burning

**Prescribed Burning**

1. creates smoke
2. less pollution than WF
3. no summer burning
4. planned event
5. Orders of magnitude less risk than wildfire
6. Location, timing, and intensity can be managed

**Forest Fuels**

1. prior to early 1900's: regular fires, but low to medium severity
2. USFS established in 1905
- fire suppression results in less frequent fires, larger fires, more high severity fires

**Net result** is much more forest fuel accumulation

**Climate/w eather**

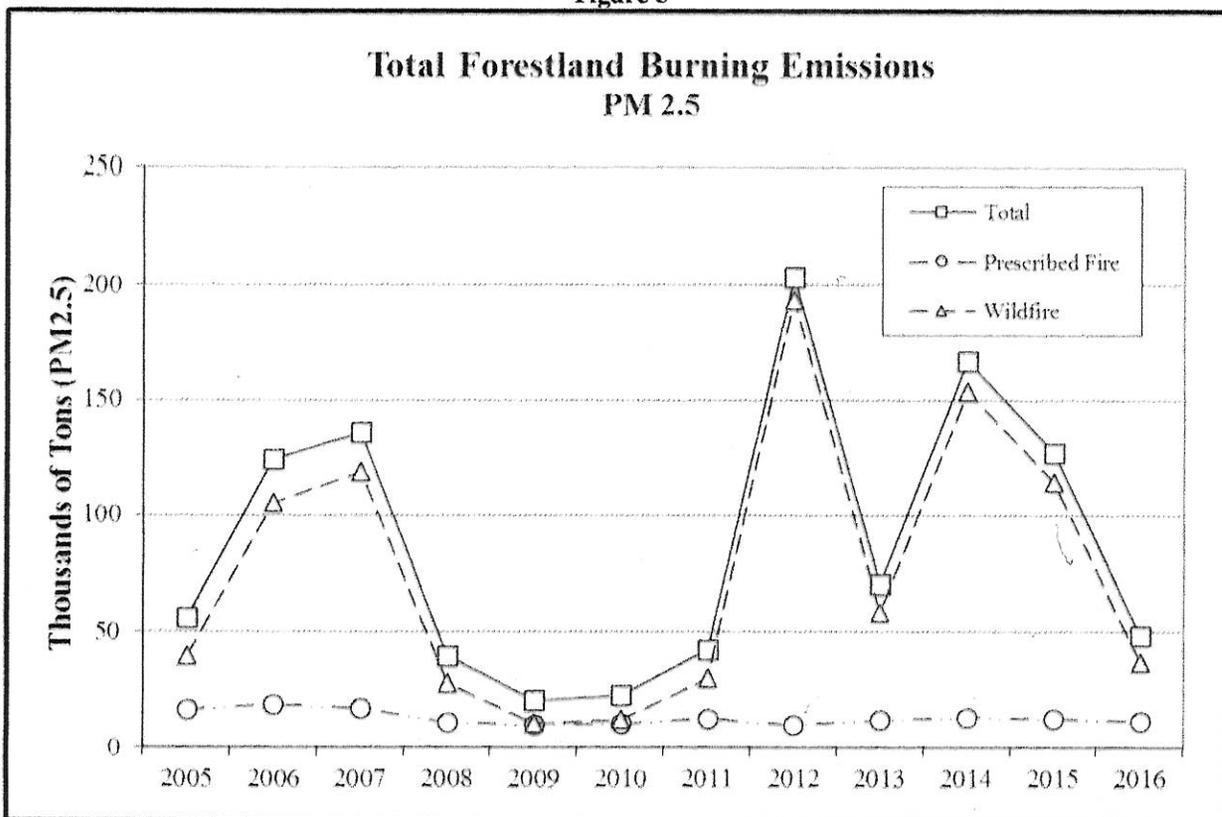
1. Best case scenario: heavy snow in winter and heavy rain in spring
2. Retain moisture content in land longer

**Forest Roads (maintained and new)**

1. facilitates staging crews
2. part of fire strategy
3. accomodates fire trucks and other large vehicles

**Policy suggestion:** Increase prescribed burning (tons burned 1.378 million, the ten average) by X percent for five years. Determine if total pollution for both wildfire and prescribed burning decreases on an annual basis.

Figure 5



Source:

Oregon Smoke Management Report  
2016

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